i.e. zero growth of population, would be achieved only after 35 to 40 years of reaching replacement level fertility. It implies that India's population is likely to stabilize by 2060.

Efforts to control malnutrition and CMR

†1237. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts and achievements being made by Government to control malnutrition and child mortality rate, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite all Government efforts, the cases of malnutrition and child mortality are not coming down;

(c) if not, the details thereof for the last four years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the efforts being made to control maternity and child mortality rate in rural areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The Department of Family Welfare under its Reproductive and Child Health programme II, is implementing the following interventions to address child mortality and maternal mortality.

To address child mortality the following interventions are being implemented through out the country.

Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) strategy encompasses a range of interventions to prevent and manage the commonest major childhood illnesses which cause death i.e. neonatal illnesses, Acute Respiratory Infections, Diarrhoea, Measles, Malaria and Malnutrition. It focuses on preventive, promotive and curative aspects, i.e. it gives a holistic outlook to the programme. Immunization Programme as it is one of the key interventions for protecting children from life threatening conditions. Acute Respiratory Infection control programme to treat and manage all cases of pneumonia and other respioratory tract infections. Diarrhoeal Disease control programme to address diarrhoeal diseases. Early and exclusive breast feeding for the six months of age, complementary feeding from six months with continued breastfeeding till two years. Anaemia control through distribution of iron and folic Acid. Distribution of Vit. A to all children of 9 months to 5 yr.

To address maternal mortality the following key interventions are being implemented all over the country, which include:

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women; Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every village to facilitate in accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women; operationalizing Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRU) and 50% of all Primary Health Centres for providing 24x7 delivery services by 2010; augmenting the availability of Skilled Manpower by means of different skill based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendant, Training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarian Section; prevention and treatment of Anemia by supplementation with Iron and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Folic Acid tables; organizing of Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi center; supplementary nutrition to pregnant and lactating women under the ICDS scheme and strengthening of sub-centers by providing each with an united fund of Rs. 10,000/- to improve service delivery.

The Department of Women and child has taken various measures to improve the Nutritional status in country. Brief details are given in the encolsed Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem. The nutritional status of the population is the outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors.

The important determinants are poverty leading to low purchasing power, inadequate food, poor socioeconomic status of women, female illiteracy, access to health, education, safe drinking-water environmetal, sanitation hygiene and other social services.

Malnutrition status of children & women, State-wise, as per NFHS-II (1998-1999) are given in the enclosed Statement-II and as per NFHS-III given in enclosed Statement-III (*See* below) SRS data on Infant Mortality is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. (*See* below).

(d) As stated above in (a).

Statement-I

Details of Interventions to improve the nutritional status

The Government is implementing a number of schemes through out the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutiritional status of women & children. Some of these are as under:

(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

The steps taken in the recent past to increase the effectiveness of the delivery of services under ICDS are:

(a) The Scheme has been expanded twice in the year 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Government had doubled the financial norms for supplementary nutrition from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2/- per beneficiary per day.

(c) From the year 2005-2006, 50% cost of supplementary nutrition is also being shared with the States/UTs.

(d) A Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) has been set up at National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) to monitor the scheme through independent profession organisation, institution in each State/UT. This would be in addition to the monitoring mechanism in place at present.

(e) A National Level Monitoring Committee has also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of MOS (WCD) to oversee the entire functioning of the Scheme and to ensure that the services are delivered to the Target groups in an effective manner and the objectives of the scheme are fulfilled within the overall framework of the ICDS Scheme.

(f) Constant emphasis on State to:

- Ensure regular supply of supplementary nutirition as per schematic norms;
- Ensure effective convergence of health, nutrition, education and safe drinking water services under various programmes.

(ii) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) (Department of School Education & Literacy);

(iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

(iv) Nutrition Education and Training Programmes of Food an Nutrition Board (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

Statement-II

State-wise details of malnutrition status of children and women as per NFHS-II.

Nutritional status of children by state

Percentage of children under age 3 years classified as undernourished on three anthropometric indices of nutritional status, according to state, India, 1998-99

State	Weight-for-age		Height-for-age		Weight-for-height	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	18.0	47.0	23.0	45.5	2.8	15.5
North						
Delhi	10.1	34.7	18.0	36.8	4.1	12.5
Haryana	10.1	34.6	24.3	50.0	0.8	5.3
Himachal Pradesh	12.1	43.6	18.1	41.3	3.3	16.9
Jammu & Kashmir	8.3	34.5	17.3	38.8	1.2	11.8
Punjab	8.8	28.7	17.2	39.2	0.8	7.1
Rajasthan	20.8	50.6	29.0	52.0	1.9	11.7
Central						
Madhya Pradesh	24.3	55.1	28.3	51.0	4.3	19.8
Uttar Pradesh	21.9	51.7	31.0	55.5	2.1	11.1
East						
Bihar	25.5	54.4	33.6	53.7	5.5	21.0
Orissa	20.7	54.4	17.6	44.0	3.9	24.3
West Bengal	16.3	48.7	19.2	41.5	1.6	13.6
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	7.8	24.3	11.9	26.5	2.0	7.9
Assam	13.3	36.0	33.7	50.2	3.3	13.3
Manipur	5.3	27.5	11.2	31.3	1.8	8.2
Meghalaya	11.3	37.9	24.5	44.9	1.0	13.3
Mizoram	5.0	27.7	13.9	34.6	2.8	10.2
Nagaland	7.4	24.1	11.7	33.0	2.4	10.4
Sikkim	4.2	20.6	9.7	31.7	0.8	4.8
West						
Goa	4.7	28.6	4.8	18.1	0.7	13.1
Gujarat	16.2	45.1	23.3	43.6	2.4	16.2
Maharashtra	17.6	49.6	14.1	39.9	2.5	21.2
South						
Andhra Pradesh	10.3	37.7	14.2	38.6	16	9.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	16.5	43.9	15.9	36.6	3.9	20.0
Kerala	4.7	26.9	7.3	21.9	0.7	11.1
Tamil Nadu	10.6	36.7	12.0	29.4	3.8	19.9

NOTE: Each index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the International Reference Population.
Includes children who are below-3 SD from the International Reference Population median.
Nutritional status of women by State

Among ever-married women, mean height, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specified levels of BMI by State, India, 1998-99

State	Height		Weight-for-height			
	Mean height (cm)	Percentage below 145 cm	Mean body mass index (BMI)	Percentage with BMI below 18.5 kg/m²	Percentage with BMI of 25.0 kg/m² or more	Percentage with BMI of 30.0 kg/m² or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	151.2	13.2	20.3	35.8	10.6	2.2
North						
Delhi	152.5	9.9	23.7	12.0	33.8	9.2
Haryana	154.3	4.6	21.3	25.9	16.6	3.9
Himachal Pradesh	152.7	6.1	20.8	29.7	13.1	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	153.5	6.7	21.0	26.4	13.8	3.0
Punjab	154.5	4.1	23.0	16.9	30.2	9.1
Rajasthan	153.7	5.6	19.9	36.1	7.1	1.6
Central						
Madhya Pradesh	151.7	10.8	19.8	38.2	6.1	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	150.3	16.4	20.0	35.8	7.5	1.5
East						
Bihar	149.5	19.5	19.4	39.3	3.7	0.5
Orissa	150.5	14.9	19.2	48.0	4.4	0.6
West Bengal	150.0	19.2	19.7	43.7	8.6	1.3
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	150.8	11.9	21.0	10.7	5.1	0.6
Assam	149.9	17.3	20.1	27.1	4.2	0.7
Manipur	151.5	10.3	21.1	18.8	10.8	1.2
Meghalaya	150.6	21.1	20.3	25.8	5.8	1.2
Mozoram	151.6	10.7	20.4	22.6	5.3	0.5
Nagaland	151.6	10.6	20.9	18.4	8.2	0.7
Sikkim	150.2	14.8	22.0	11.2	15.7	2.5
West						
Goa	151.8	12.3	21.6	27.1	21.2	4.3
Gujarat	151.8	10.2	20.7	37.0	15.8	4.4
Maharashtra	151.4	11.9	20.2	39.7	11.7	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South						
Andhra Pradesh	151.2	12.7	20.3	37.4	12.0	2.2
Karnataka	152.0	9.6	20.4	38.8	13.6	2.9
Kerala	152.6	8.8	22.0	18.7	20.6	3.8
Tamil Nadu	151.5	12.0	21.0	29.0	14.7	2.7

Excludes women who are pregnant and women with a birth in the preceding two months. The Body Mass Index (BMI) is the ratio of the weight in kilograms to the square of the height in metres (Kg/m²)

Statement-III

State-wise details of malnutrition status of children and women as per NFHS-III.

Nutritional status of children by state

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status, height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to state, India, 2005-06

State	Height-for-age				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Mean Z-score below (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD	Mean Z-score above (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean score above (SD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
India	23.7	48.0	-1.9	6.4	19.8	1.5	-1.0	15.8	42.5	0.4	-1.8
North											
Delhi	20.4	42.2	-1.6	7.0	15.4	4.0	-0.5	8.7	26.1	1.0	-1.3
Haryana	19.4	45.7	-1.8	5.0	19.1	1.4	-1.0	14.2	39.2	0.2	-1.7
Himachal Pradesh	16.0	38.6	-1.5	5.5	19.3	1.1	-1.0	11.4	36.5	0.5	-1.6
Jammu & Kashmir	14.9	35.0	-1.3	4.4	14.8	2.3	-0.7	8.2	25.6	0.5	-1.3
Punjab	17.3	36.7	-1.5	2.1	9.2	1.5	-0.5	8.0	24.9	0.5	-1.2
Rajasthan	22.7	43.7	-1.7	7.3	20.4	1.6	-1.1	15.3	39.9	0.4	-1.7
Uttaranchal	23.1	44.4	-1.8	5.3	18.8	2.3	-0.9	15.7	38.0	0.3	-1.7
Central											
Chhattisgarh	24.8	52.9	-2.0	5.6	19.5	1.3	-1.1	16.4	47.1	0.0	-1.9
Madhya Pradesh	26.3	50.0	-2.0	12.6	35.0	1.0	-1.6	27.3	60.0	0.1	-2.3
Uttar Pradesh	32.4	56.8	-2.2	5.1	14.8	1.2	-0.8	16.4	42.4	0.1	-1.8
East											
Bihar	29.1	55.6	-2.1	8.3	27.1	0.3	-1.4	24.1	55.9	0.1	-2.2
Jharkhand	26.8	49.8	-1.9	11.8	32.3	0.6	-1.5	26.1	56.5	0.2	-2.2
Orissa	19.6	45.0	-1.7	5.2	19.5	1.7	-1.0	13.4	40.7	0.5	-1.7
West Bengal	17.8	44.6	-1.7	4.5	16.9	1.9	-0.9	11.1	38.7	0.5	-1.6
Northeast											
Arunachal Pradesh	21.7	43.3	-1.6	6.1	15.3	3.4	-0.7	11.1	32.5	0.6	-1.4
Assam	20.9	46.5	-1.8	4.0	13.7	1.2	-0.8	11.4	36.4	0.3	-1.6
Manipur	13.1	35.6	-1.4	2.1	9.0	2.2	-0.6	4.7	22.1	0.5	-1.2
Meghalaya	29.8	55.1	-2.0	19.9	30.7	2.6	-1.2	27.7	48.8	0.2	-2.0
Mizoram	17.7	39.8	-1.6	3.5	9.0	4.3	-0.3	5.4	19.9	1.2	-1.1
Nagaland	19.3	38.8	-1.4	5.2	13.3	4.7	-0.5	7.1	25.2	0.8	-1.2
Sikkim	17.9	38.3	-1.4	3.3	9.7	8.3	-0.1	4.9	19.7	1.3	-0.9
Tripura	14.7	35.7	-1.5	8.6	24.6	2.2	-1.2	15.7	39.6	0.1	-1.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
West											
Goa	10.2	25.6	-1.1	5.6	14.1	4.3	-0.7	6.7	25.0	1.9	-1.1
Gujarat	25.5	51.7	-2.0	5.8	18.7	1.2	-1.0	16.3	44.6	0.1	-1.8
Maharashtra	19.1	46.3	-1.8	-5.2	16.5	2.8	-0.9	11.9	37.0	0.9	-1.6
South											
Andhra Pradesh	18.7	42.7	-1.7	3.5	12.2	2.2	-0.7	9.9	32.5	0.6	-1.5
Karnataka	20.5	43.7	-1.7	5.9	17.6	2.6	-1.0	12.8	37.6	0.5	-1.6
Kerala	6.5	24.5	-1.1	4.1	15.9	1.2	-0.9	4.7	22.9	0.4	-1.2
Tamil Nadu	10.9	30.9	-1.1	8.9	22.2	3.6	-1.0	6.4	29.8	1.9	-1.3

NOTE: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006. WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight.

Includes children who are below-3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

Statement-IV

SRS Data on infant mortality rate (IMR)

Sl.No.	States	2003	2004	2005
	ALL INDIA	60	58	58
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	59	57
2.	Assam	67	66	68
3.	Bihar	60	61	61
4.	Chhattisgarh	70	60	63
5.	Gujarat	57	53	54
6.	Haryana	59	61	60
7.	Jharkhand	51	49	50
8.	Karnataka	52	49	50
9.	Kerala	11	12	14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82	79	76
11.	Maharashtra	42	36	36
12.	Orissa	83	77	75
13.	Punjab	49	45	44
14.	Rajasthan	75	67	68
15.	Tamil Nadu	43	41	37
16.	Uttar Pradesh	76	72	73
17.	West Bengal	46	40	38
18.	Himachal Pradesh	49	51	49
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	44	49	50
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	38	37
21.	Delhi	28	32	35
22.	Goa	16	17	16
23.	Manipur	16	14	13
24.	Meghalaya	57	54	49
25.	Mizoram	16	19	30
26.	Nagaland	NA	17	18
27.	Sikkim	33	32	30
28.	Tripura	32	32	31
29.	Uttaranchal	41	42	42
30.	A&N Islands	18	19	27
31.	Chandigarh	19	21	19
32.	D&N Haveli	54	48	42
33.	Daman & Diu	39	37	28
34.	Lakshdweep	26	30	22
35.	Pondicherry	24	24	28

SOURCE: Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India